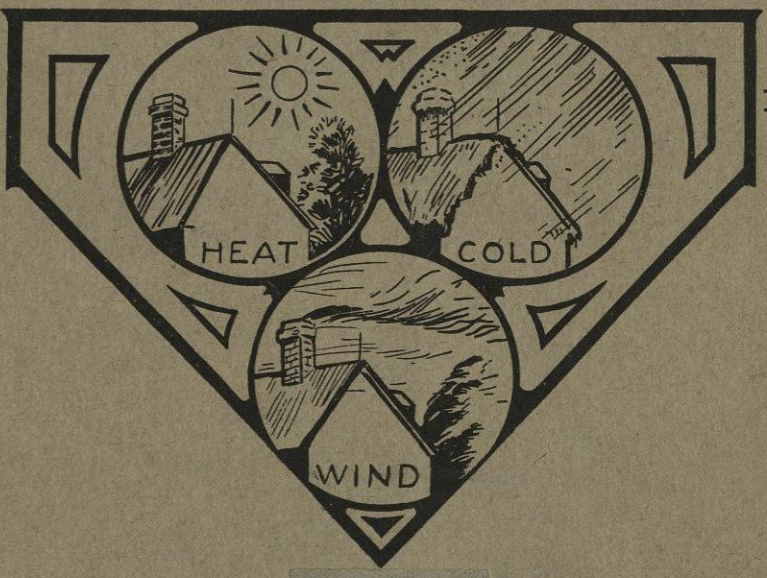
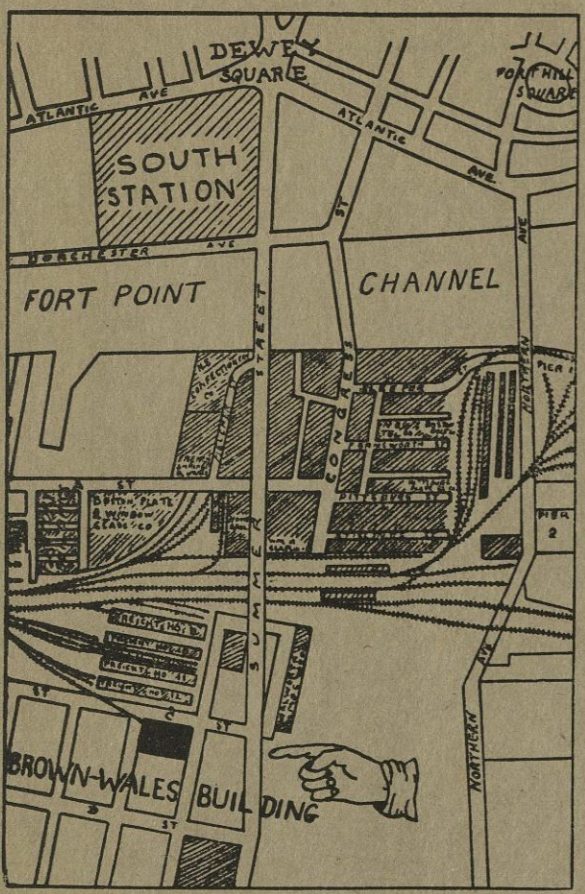
FIREPROOF BUILDING MATERIALS



1917

BROWN-WALES COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

Map Showing our Location



WE always want our customers to come and see us. If you arrive on the train at the North Station you may take a car in front of the station which will say on the sign over the motorman's head: "Marine Park, North Point, Summer St. Extension." Be **sure** it says Summer St. Extension; this is important. Ask the conductor to let you off at C St., the Brown-Wales Building Stop. You will be facing the building when you get off the car. The stairs to get down onto C St. are on the farther side of Summer St. from our Building. If you arrive at the South Station take any car going east marked Summer St. Extension and get off as above. Be sure Summer St. Extension. The cars run about every five to seven minutes except morning and night, when they come every minute or so. It is only about three minutes' ride from the South Station and eight or ten from the North Station. If you are up town you may get the Summer St. Extension car on Washington St., between Boylston and Summer Sts., or on Summer St. If you walk, come right out Summer St. Extension; a few minutes' walk brings you in sight of our Building.

QUALITY AND SERVICE GUARANTEED

Rules and Information About Ordering and Shipping

YOU can find what you want to buy in the **index** which is on **page 1.** Use either **our order blank,** or, if you have n't one, write to us on any piece of paper in **your own language** what you want; we will understand. Be sure and tell us what **gauge** or **thickness** and the **length** or size of the sheets you want.

Send money either by post office money order, express money order, bank draft, or cash by registered mail. If you have a check account send us your personal check. If you wish to open an account send us the names of three people who know you, one of them preferably a bank. If you are on the R. F. D. your postman will take your cash and buy a money order and put it in the envelope with your order and mail it to us. If you are in a town you can buy the money order yourself at the post office, or you can buy a draft at a bank or an express order from the express agent.

Shipments are usually made by freight as it is cheaper. You pay the freight, which is a very small item. Of course we can send any small article by parcels post or by express, but if you want us to ship by parcels post or express you must send us enough money to prepay the package, and we will at once return the extra money if any is left. We give the approximate weight of goods, so you can figure the freight charges. You know the railroads charge so much per hundred pounds for freight, so if the freight rate is 30 cents a hundred pounds you will pay 30 cents for less than a hundred pounds, as they make a minimum charge; but if it were 150 pounds you would only pay 45 cents. It is better to order enough to save on the freight.

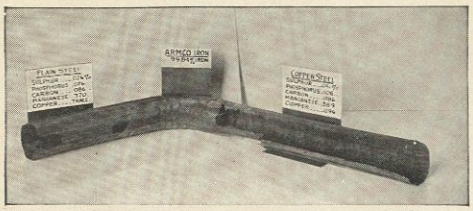
We ship our goods from our large warehouse in Boston, shown on the cover, and haul them to the railroad by trucks. We can, therefore, be sure that the goods are first-class in every way, and you don't have to depend on anybody else to look out for your goods except the railroad, and they pay for any damage to goods. Just get the agent to write on the receipt that the goods are damaged before you sign it. You **save freight** charges because Boston is so near your home, and you get the goods **much quicker.**

INDEX

	PAGE
Location	Inside front cover
Ordering, Shipping	1
Armco Iron	2, 3, 5, 8, 14
Garages	3
Corrugated Sheets	4, 5, 6, 7
Roofing Sheets	4, 5, 6, 7
Directions for Laying Corrugated Sheets	5, 7
" " " V-Crimped "	8
" " Applying Self-Capping Roll Roofing	9
" " Laying " " "	9
" " " Roll and Cap Roofing	10
Pressed Standing Seam Roofing	11
Directions for Laying Seam Roofing	11
Ridge Roll	12
" Capping	12
End Wall Flashing	12
Weatherboard Siding	13
Clapboard Siding	13
Brick "	13
Stone "	13
Olney Terne Plates	14
Selaw " "	14
Armco "	14
Wood Roofing Folders	14
Aquas "	15
Rubber "	15
Ventilators	15
Metal Shingles	16, 17
Asbestos Century Shingles	18
Conductor Pipe and Fittings	19, 20
Gutter Hangers	20
Eaves Trough	19, 20
Armco Culverts	Inside back cover

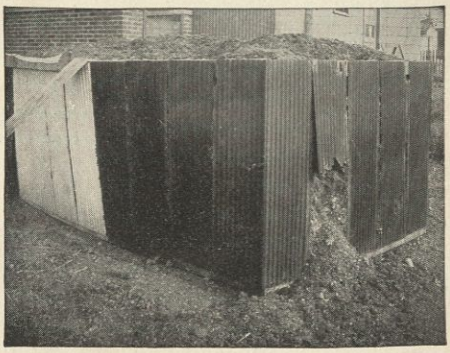
Why You Should Cover Your Barn, House, and Other Buildings with Armco Iron or Steel Roofing and Siding

SCIENTISTS of Europe and America have at last solved the problem of **Rust,** and we now have the means of preventing it.



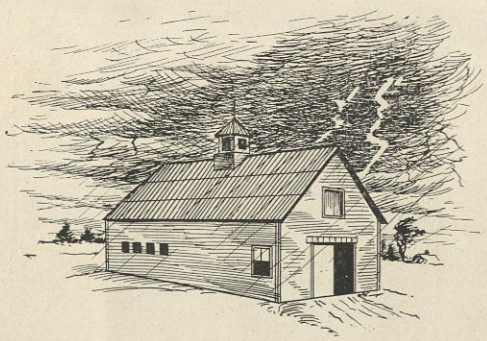
Section of down spout in service under severe conditions for four years. Straight portions of Steel, — elbow of Armco Iron.

These two pictures show you what rust does to cheap roofing and siding. You see the Armco Sheets are all in good condition. Look at that manure pile, it rusted a United States Standard Gauge Sheet right through, whereas the Armco Sheet stood the test. You have read about Armco Iron in your papers and magazines, we have it right in stock in our Boston warehouse — the largest of its kind in New England — and we can ship it to you at once, so that you won't be delayed in covering your building. You want your buildings to be the equal of any farm buildings in New England, so order Armco Roofing at once and be up-to-date.



Manure test of Black Armco Iron, Plain Steel, and Copper-Bearing Steel. Armco Iron in good condition, Plain Steel badly corroded, Coppered Steel total failure.

How many thunder storms do you have in a summer? Do you realize that over a quarter of the fires in this country are caused by fire coming from outside the building? Suppose your barn was struck by lightning, you would lose all the farm. Can you afford to take the chance? At a small cost you can insure your property against lightning and damage by forest fires and brush fires and sparks from chimney fires. Covered with metal, it is a fact that buildings have been struck by lightning without the slightest damage. The building covered with a metal roof and provided with a metal ridge, eaves troughs or gutters, and down spouts or conductor pipes, if well protected and grounded, will give a very good protection. You can ground

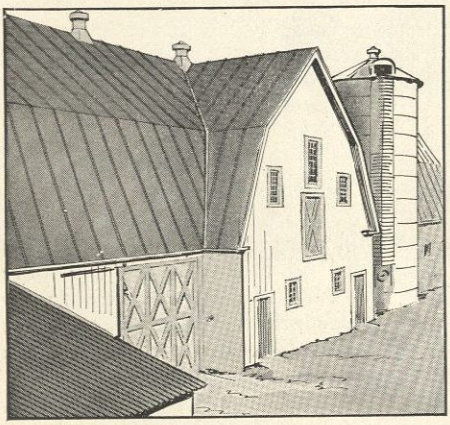


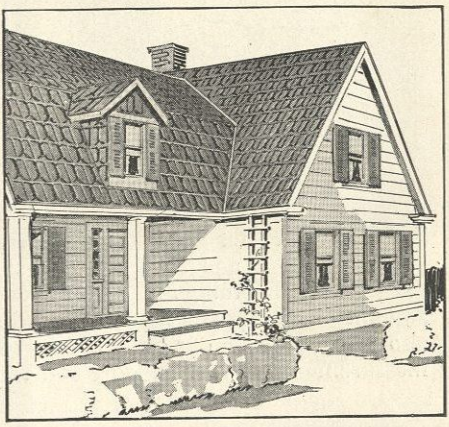
the building by driving some old rods or pipe into the ground and connecting them by wire or other metal to the conductor pipes. No. 3 galvanized wire is recommended. We have it.

You know the earth is a great reservoir of electricity. If you direct the lightning to the wet ground it quickly loses its force and does no damage. As said above, you must therefore "ground" or connect with the earth your building. Seven or eight feet is about the right distance to drive the pipe or rods into the ground. A small building needs one "ground," but a large one needs two or more.

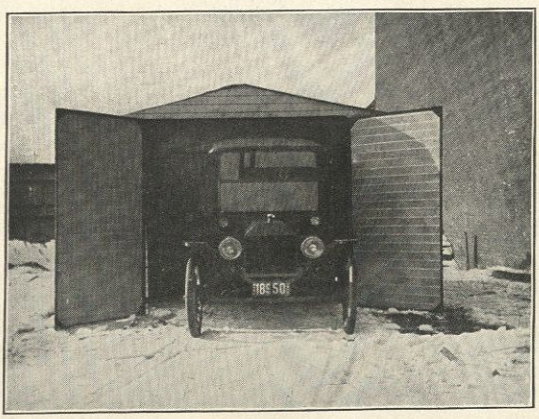
We gladly give you an estimate of the cost of your roof.

Metal Covered Buildings



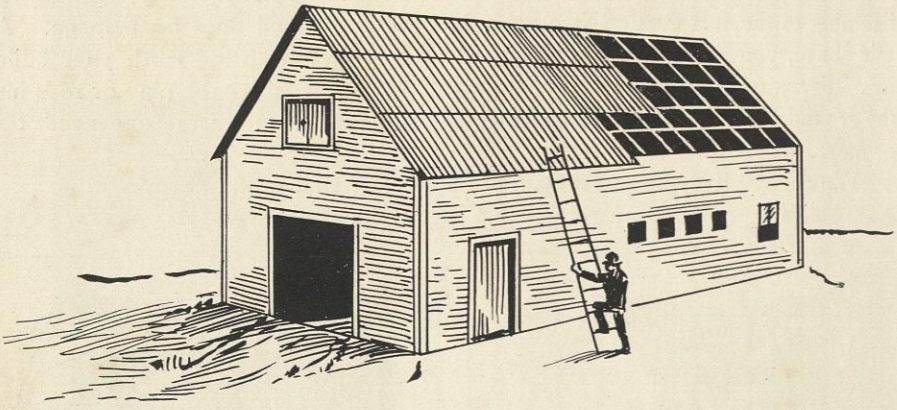


Roof the barn with corrugated metal, pressed standing seam, or V-crimp. Cover the sides with weatherboard. Build the silo of metal. You then have a fire-proof, lightning-proof and weather-proof building, handsome in appearance, and long-lived. The house likewise should have a metal covering, eliminating danger from sparks from chimneys, brush fires, and thunder storms.



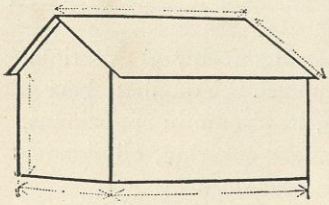
Corrugated Roofing Sheets

Always Use 2½-Inch Corrugated Sheets They are Standard

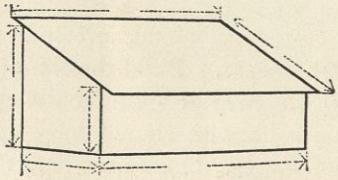


Illustrating Application Corrugated Sheets. See pages 5 and 6

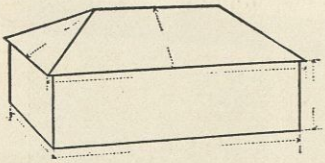
YOU want your barns like this one, or if an old one, to look like the pictures on pages 2 and 3, for the reasons mentioned on those pages. No more danger from lightning and forest fires. The first thing to do is to measure the amount of roofing you need, and to help you we are printing these plans. We also print them on our order blank, so that all you need to do is to give us the measurements of your building and we will send you the right amount to cover it.



Ridge Roofs



Shed Roofs



Hip Roofs

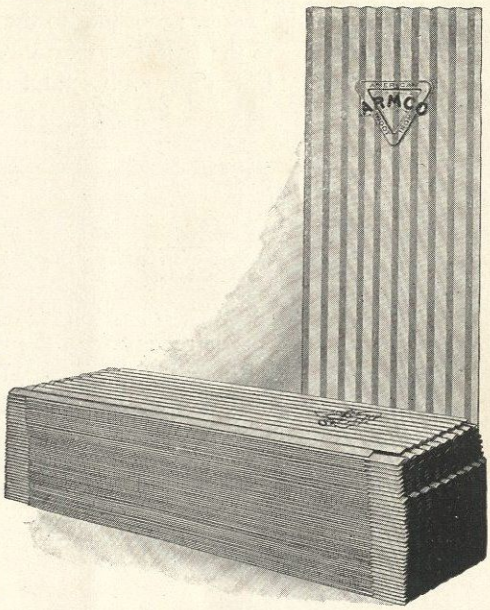
Gables

Curved Sheets

We always send enough for windows and doors, for if you have a little left it will come in handy on the hen house or elsewhere. If you give us the correct measurements of your building and tell us to send enough to cover it, being sure to tell us whether to send **Armco** or **Selaw,** and whether you want painted or galvanized, we will send enough sheets and also enough ridge roll after having let you know how much money to send us. See page 1. Measure the lines indicated and put the number of feet in the space left in the dotted lines.

2½-Inch Corrugated Sheets

For Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Cornice, Doors, Shutters, Awnings, etc.



IF you want to figure it up and send your money with the order, you measure the length of the roof along the ridge or eaves, and the length of the rafters, and multiply the eaves length by the rafter length. This gives you the number of square feet you need. If it is a two-pitch roof just double the number of square feet. The sides and ends must be measured, and the square feet needed for them is obtained by multiplying the length of the side by the height from the ground to the eaves; this gives the square feet for one side. Do the same for each side or end and add the figures together. This tells you how many square feet you need to cover. Divide this number by 100 and it will give you the number of "squares" needed. A square is 100 square feet. You should add about one-tenth to allow for laps.

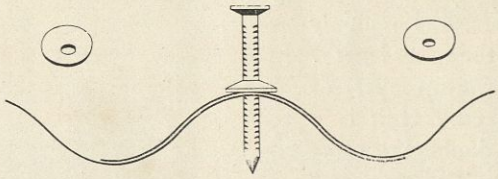
Directions for Laying 2½-Inch Corrugated Sheets on a Wooden Building

Corrugated sheets may be laid on a frame building built of studding or it may be laid right over the old shingles and clapboards. It is better to lay the first sheet at the end of the building opposite to which the wind usually blows; that is, if the wind blows from the left end of the building begin to lay the sheets at the

For roofing lap sheets one and one-half corrugations

right end; this will prevent the wind blowing under the laps. Lay the first sheet at the bottom right or left corner, as decided above, and let the sheet project about three inches over the eaves and one corrugation over the side. Be sure and keep straight lines. Hammer the projecting side corrugation down against the edge of the sheathing, nailing it in place. Nail across the eaves at the top of alternate corrugations. Place the second sheet beside the first, lapping one or one and one-half corrugations, and with the same amount of eave projection. Nail

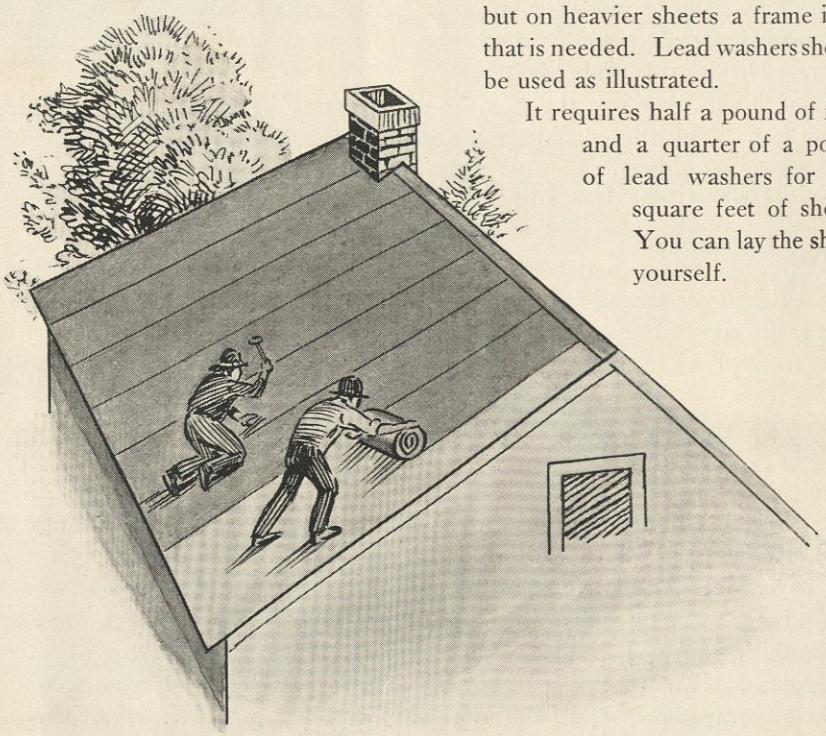
the two sheets, where they lap, through the tops of the corrugations and about eight inches apart, and nail along the eaves on the first sheet. Proceed in this manner across the roof. Then begin at the end where the first sheet was laid and lay the second row in the same manner, allowing the sheets to lap over the first row three to six inches, according to the slope of the roof. A steep roof, say a pitch of six inches to the foot, less than three inches is enough; but the ordinary roof should have at least three inches, and more. Where the pitch is less than



three inches to the foot we recommend the use of Armco Pressed Standing Seam or Self-Capping Roll Roofing. See page 11. Nail across the lower ends of the sheets in the second row about two inches from the ends of the sheets, through both sheets. If a third row of sheets is needed proceed the same as in the second row. Use corrugated wood filler and plain ridge capping, or better, use corrugated ridge capping. See page 12.

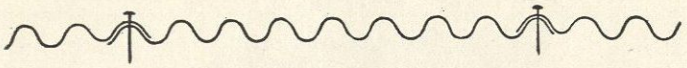
With numbers 26 and 28 gauge sheets we recommend sheathing to be used, but on heavier sheets a frame is all that is needed. Lead washers should be used as illustrated.

It requires half a pound of nails and a quarter of a pound of lead washers for 100 square feet of sheets. You can lay the sheets yourself.



Applying Corrugated Siding for Wooden Frames

Commence at bottom, running first row across side, lapping one corrugation. Do not let the iron siding touch the ground. Be careful to keep the corrugations plumb and in line. Put the second row on in the same manner, lapping ends of sheets down over the top of the first row, one inch is sufficient for the lap.



For siding lap sheets one corrugation. Studding should be 24 inches on centres

Where used without sheathing boards, the studding should be framed to measure from centre to centre to correspond with covering width of sheets; or, if preferred, put the studding three or four feet apart, and nail the sheets to the purlins, placing the purlins two feet apart, and across the studding. Care should be taken to keep the siding a few inches from the ground.

Some Suggestions for Applying Corrugated to Iron Frames

Fig. A

Fig. B

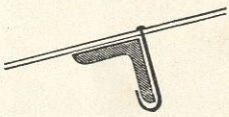


Fig. C

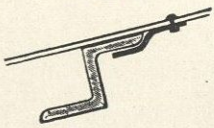


Fig. D

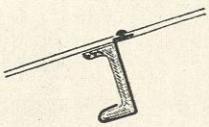


Fig. *A* shows strap riveted at each end.

Fig. *B* shows long clinch nail driven through sheet and bent around angle iron.

Fig. *C* shows cleat made of steel and riveted to sheet.

Fig. *D* shows a strap cleat riveted at one end only to sheet.

The side laps should be riveted every 8 to 12 inches and end laps on every other corrugation.

To fasten the sheets to iron beams or purlins, a cleat of band iron ¾ or ⅞ of an inch wide should be passed around the purlins or beams and riveted at both ends to the sheet; by contracting or pressing this cleat toward web of I beams, or purlins, a tight, secure fastening is made which allows for contraction and expansion of the sheets.

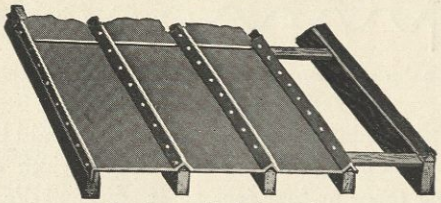
We do not advise the use of corrugated iron on any roof of less pitch than 3 inches to the foot. Truss roofs should have not less than ⅓ or ¼ pitch.

Distance between Supports of Roof

No. 16 can be used on purlins 7 to 9 feet apart. No. 18, 6 to 7 feet apart. Nos. 20 and 22, 4 to 5 feet apart. No. 24, 2 to 4 feet apart. Nos. 26, 27 and 28, 2 feet apart.

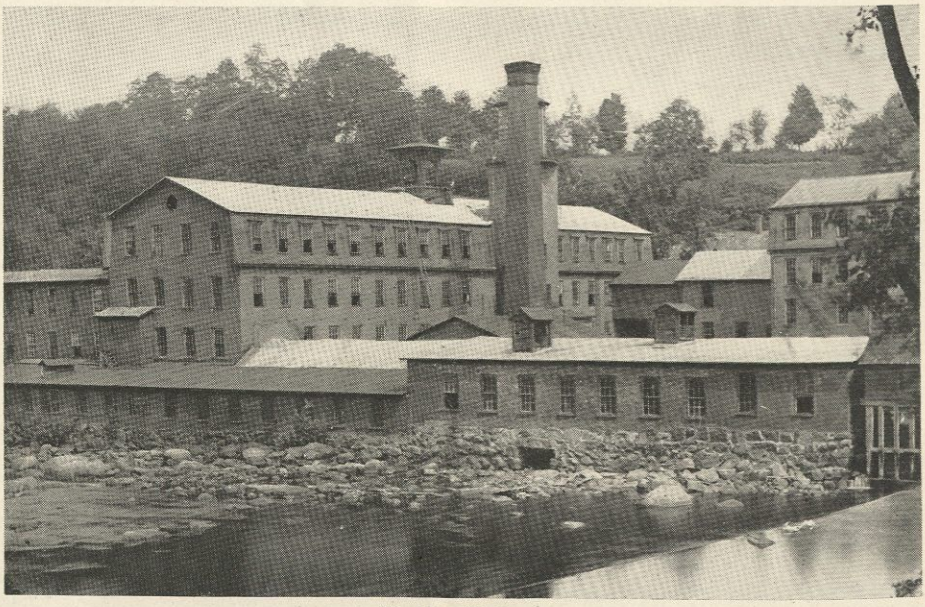
Where Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22 or even 24 gauges are used, sheathing may be dispensed with.

Directions for Laying V-Crimp Roofing



Showing method of applying

The sheets cover 24-inch width. A ⅞ V-stick is needed with V-Crimped Roofing, and is nailed to the stringers or boards. It may be nailed over shingles. These sticks are laid 24 inches apart measured from apex to apex. Nail through the side of the V, not the top. Lap sheets 2 inches at ends and 1 crimp on sides. Nail top and bottom of sheets every 3 or 4 inches, and sides through the V every 8 or 10 inches. Use 1¾ barbed roofing nails. At the ridge use plain or roll ridge capping.



Sheridan Woolen Co.

Notice how many farmers are putting on metal roofs; also notice the large factories, like the Sheridan Woolen Co., that use metal. Armco will last a lifetime. Be the leader in your section by using up-to-date Armco Roofs.

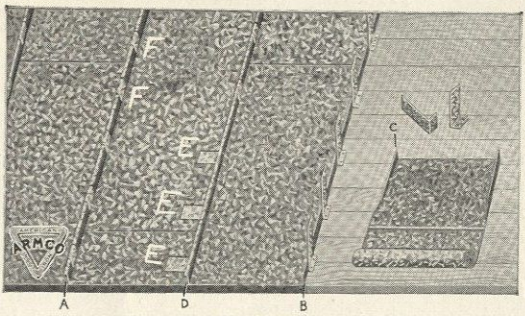
Self-Capping Roll Roofing

THE list price on painted Steel Self-Capping Roll Roofing is $4.50 per square; wire nails for applying and sufficient dry paint for a second coating are 10 cents per square. For graphite painted roofing add 10 cents per square.

The list price on Galvanized Self-Capping Roll Roofing weighing about 86 pounds per square is $7.25; wire nails are 5 cents per square.

If customers request it in ordering, and will give the distance from comb to eave, after allowing for ridge seam and for bending at eave for nailing, we will make the rolls to exactly cover the lengths given, not exceeding 150 feet.

This figure explains the method of laying Roll and Cap Roofing on a shed roof. Cut rolls into strips to suit length of rafters, allowing one inch both at eave and comb to fasten.

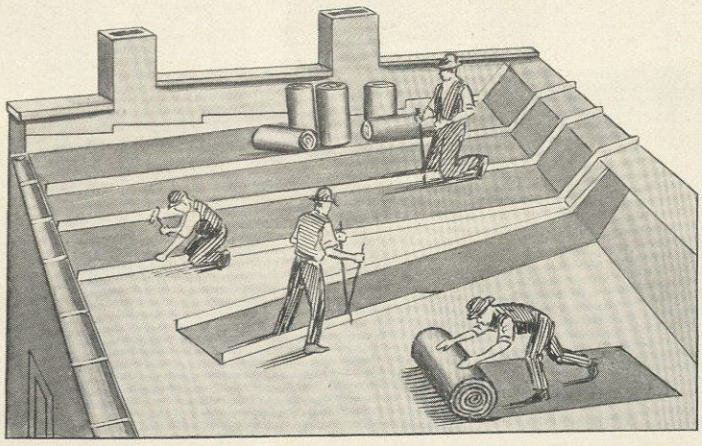


Shows how Roll Roofing is applied

A shows finished seam. *B* shows edge of sheets turned up to form seam, with cleats placed in position and nailed to sheathing. *C* shows sheet with edges turned up and ready to place against sheet *B*. *D* shows manner of fastening sheets at eaves. After sheet *C* is placed against sheet *B*, the cap is dropped over single edge of each, then the long end of cleat is turned over cap, and all are squeezed up together with tongs.

Never give a roof less than one inch fall to the foot.

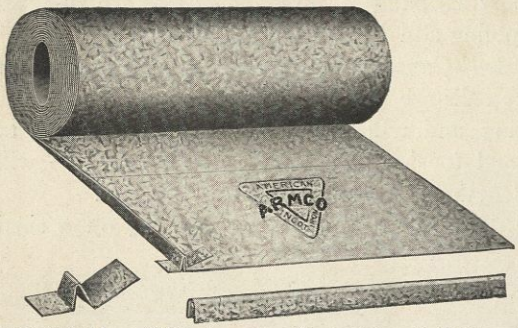
E shows cleats prior to bending over the standing seam. *F* shows finished joint.



Roll and Cap Roofing

Directions for Applying

First Side of Roof

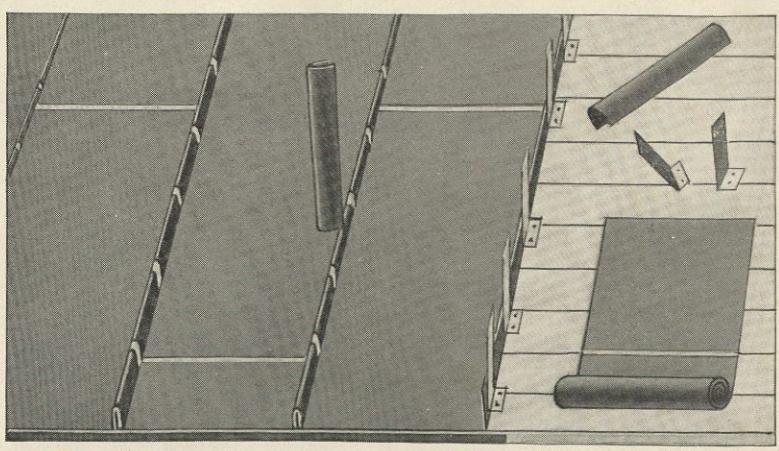


Rolls 50 feet long, 26½ inches wide. Standard Length Rolls and Cap Roofing. Gauges, 28–24

COMMENCE to unroll roofing at top of roof. Measure from eave to comb, add 1 inch for turning over sheathing at eave and 1 inch for tonging back at comb. With the tongs turn up 1 inch along each side of a course. Draw a chalk line to get first course straight, and commence laying at left hand, if free to do so, for convenience in nailing. If against a frame building, begin there, flash, or turn roofing up 6 inches and nail securely. If against a brick building, flash, or turn roofing up 6 inches and nail at intervals into the cracks of the bricks, then counterflash by cutting some strips of metal, wedging same into the cracks of the bricks and bending them down over the flashing. After first course is laid to chalk line, cleats are nailed along the side every 12 to 15 inches, or so as to average 2 cleats to a cap. Next, bend up a new course, place same against the course just laid (cut below shows how to apply caps and cleats). Having finished putting on a course of caps, close seam with squeezing tongs. As directed, an extra inch of metal is allowed for the comb lock. Go along the comb and mallet over the standing seams, then tong the extra inch back. Next make some cleats of any waste material, hook them into comb lock of each course and nail to sheathing. This done, you are ready for

Second Side of Roof

Begin laying the second side at end of building where first side was left off. If, in proceeding, the standing seams come opposite the middle of courses of first side, it is preferable, and will only make the comb work easier. Allow 1½ inches extra length to courses. Notch the upper corners of each course 1 x ¾ inches; bend the ¾ of an inch projection, with the fingers, into the comb lock of first side and squeeze together with the tongs.

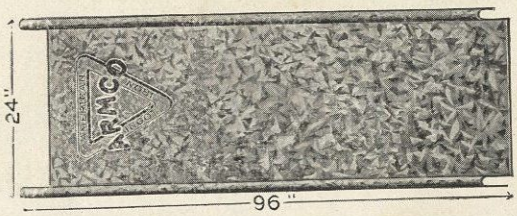


Pressed Standing Seam Roofing

Shipment from Mill only

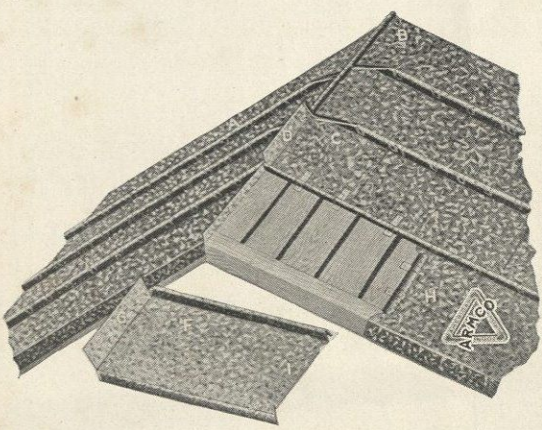
Directions for Laying

WITH the jointer turn the end locks and bend the upper end of the sheet up and the lower end down. Begin at the lower right-hand corner of roof, nailing securely. Straighten lower end lock so as to nail to edge of sheeting. This is the starting sheet. It should be nailed over edge of roof. If there are fire walls turn up sheet 5 or 6 inches and counter-flash. Use 2 cleats on end lock, and cleats every 12 or 14 inches on side. Allow 1 inch to project over comb of roof on one side and 2 inches on other to form ridge seam.



Start second course with piece left from last sheet laid at comb, with flanges of sheets overlapping first course. Turn ends of cleats over and press together with tongs.

This illustration explains the method of laying Standing Seam Roofing on a gable roof, and the manner of forming the comb without the use of a special combing cap; also method of fastening edges at sides of roof.



Shows how to lay Standing Seam Roofing on a Gable Roof, using our Straight Cleats

A shows side of roof completed. *B*, ridge or comb as it appears when completed. *C*, standing seam hammered down to form into comb. *D*, extreme end of sheet, having 2 inches turned up to form comb. *E*, upper end of sheet on opposite side turned up 1 inch; over this is folded 1 inch of the sheet on the opposite side, as in *D*. The folding of the end of sheet over the opposite one forms a solid ridge cap from the roofing sheets, and only requires a little careful and patient work to accomplish it. *F* shows sheet formed ready to place in position on roof. *H*, end cleats in position at end joint of lower sheet. *I*, end joint formed on lower end of sheet ready to hook into upper joint of sheet *H*.

Combing cap is not a necessary trimming, and is not included in prices quoted.

WE show you here a few special fittings which are very nice to finish the job, but are not really needed. We would not advise a man who wants to save money to buy them unless it be the ridge capping. The price of this is by the foot, see our price list.

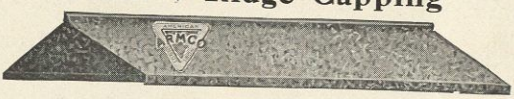
Corrugated Ridge Capping

Made in 2½-inch corrugated, various girths. Covering length 24 inches after allowing for one corrugation lap.

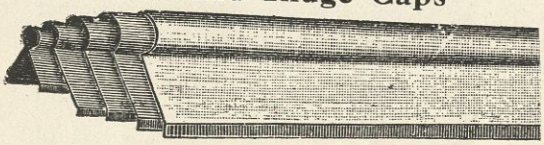
Corrugated Ridge Roll

Made in 2½-inch corrugated

Plain V-Ridge Capping



Round Ridge Caps

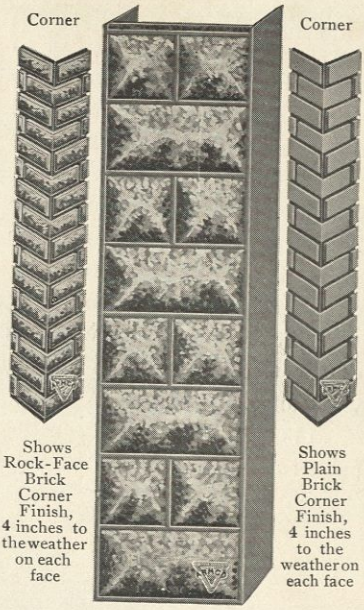


Size of Roll, 2½ inches. Size of Girth, 12 inches. Painted and galvanized. Other sizes made to order.

We can furnish to order special ridges or finials. Send in your sketches.

Armco Iron Pilaster

Complete, with 4-inch Return


Corner
Corner
Shows Rock-Face Brick Corner Finish, 4 inches to the weather on each face
Shows Plain Brick Corner Finish, 4 inches to the weather on each face

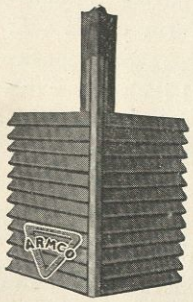
Gauges, 28–26

Special to order

Corrugated End Wall Flashing

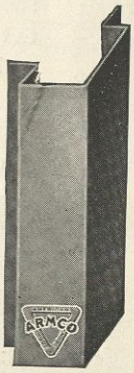
Made in 2½-inch corrugated. Covering length, 24 inches after allowing for one corrugation lap. Standard girth, 10 inches. Flat side on wall, 4 inches. Corrugated apron, 6 inches.

Corrugated Side Wall Flashing, 2½-inch corrugations. Standard girth, 10 inches. Flat side on wall, 4½ inches. Corrugated apron, 5½ inches — two corrugations wide.



Shows Clapboards laid on each side of Corner Boards.

Shows sectional view of Clapboard with Lap Joint and Nail partly driven. This lap forms hook joint, and if the nails are driven secure with the nail set, the joint will be thoroughly water-tight.



Shows section of Corner Board. Used with Weatherboard Siding.

Metal Sidings

A GREAT many people have a clapboarded house or barn and want to make their metal-covered buildings match. To do this we provide what is known as Weatherboard or Clapboard Siding. When it is in place and painted you cannot tell it from wooden clapboards and you have all the lightning and fire insurance.

Weatherboard Siding

Directions for Applying Metal Weather board Siding

Lap sheets one crimp at sides and about two inches on ends. Nail along horizontal laps four to six inches apart, immediately under projecting crimp, and at end laps place one nail at upper edge of each face or board.

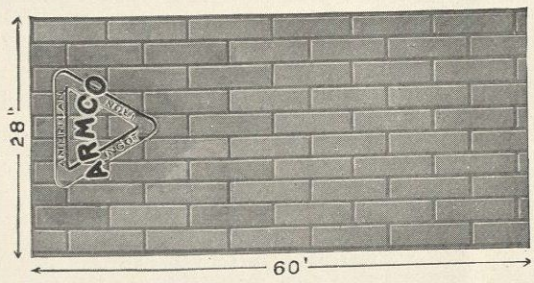
No special tools are required for applying.

Directions for Applying Brick and Rock-Face Stone Siding

Find the level of your building entirely around its base and top with spirit level and chalk line.

At one corner of building place a full sheet of siding, laying it so that the end extends at least two feet beyond the corner, and so that the cross grooves are directly over the corner, with the lower edge of the sheet touching the chalk line.

Brick Siding



Special Sizes and Gauges on Application

Through the groove nail the sheet firmly to the wall in order to hold it fast and to bring it down solid all along. Place nails two or three bricks apart, beginning at the middle of a sheet and nailing towards ends and sides. Do not nail through the brick.

With the hands or a piece of board bend the projecting two feet of siding around the corner, and with a mallet hammer down lightly any uneven places.

Lay around the building to the starting point, adjusting the first sheet in the second tier so as to break joints perfectly with the sheet below, as in brick work, allowing the half groove at the bottom of a sheet to lap over the first and fit snugly into the half groove at the top of the first sheet.

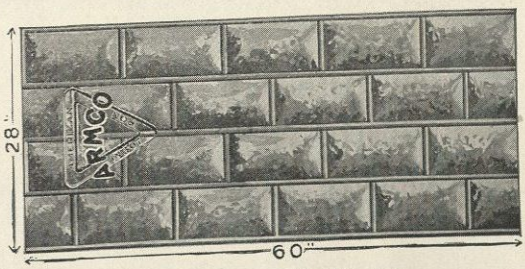
After the siding is on window and door frames can be put in. In cases where the frames are already in, the siding can be faced at the doors and windows the same as for wooden siding.

At doors and windows cut the sheets about three inches above the bottom sill and an equal distance from the side; after this form the corner thus indicated, cutting obliquely to the corner of window or door space. Around the side of the studding and down upon the window sill the metal can then be bent with the hands and nailed in place. The window frames will then be fitted in over these laps so that a complete brick surface is shown.

Nails

About three-fourths of a pound of 7/8 barbed roofing nails, or three-penny common wire nails, are required to each square of siding. These are usually driven through the material without the use of a punch.

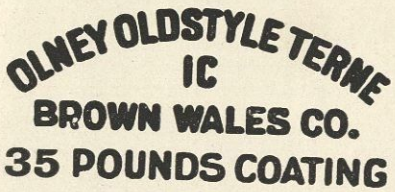
Rock-Face Stone Siding



Size of Single Stone, 7 x 12 inches

Roofing Tin or Ternes

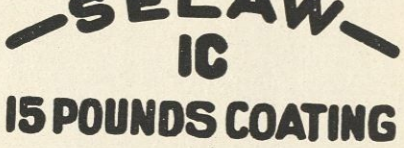
Olney Ternes



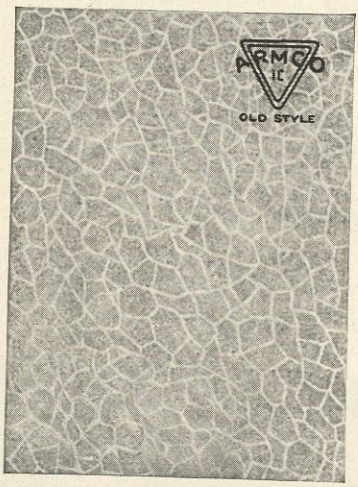
These plates are made by the old style hand-dipped process and carry a very heavy coating of thirty-five pounds weight, on a rust-resisting base.

They have a dark, mottled, streaky finish, and are stamped with name and weight, and carefully resquared. The plates come packed 112 sheets in a box.

Selaw New Method Ternes



These plates are made on the same high quality base as our Olney Plates, and received the same care in manufacture, but are coated with a lighter coating of the terne mixture. They have a bright, mottled finish, and are clean, evenly coated, and present a surface of excellent wearing quality. They are stamped with brand and resquared. They are packed 112 sheets to the box.



A tin roof is the old original form of metal roofing. There are tin roofs that have been on since before the Civil War doing good service to-day.

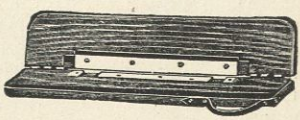
Armco Terne Plates

No acid plates. We have in stock Armco Palm Oil Gvt. Plate, Armco Old Style. The most workable plate made. You can't crack it when you try to correct any error made in forming. Try it. Every sheet guaranteed. Made by the 7-Pot Moorewood, Hand-Dipped Palm Oil, Flux Process.

Wood Roofing Folders

Common Wood Roofing Folders for locks $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide.

Improved Wood Roofing Folders for locks from $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide. There are recesses in the steel blades to receive the edges previously folded on two parallel sides when folding the other two sides.

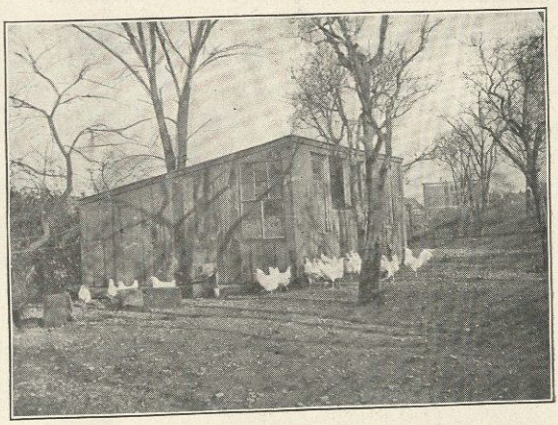


Aquas Roll Roofing

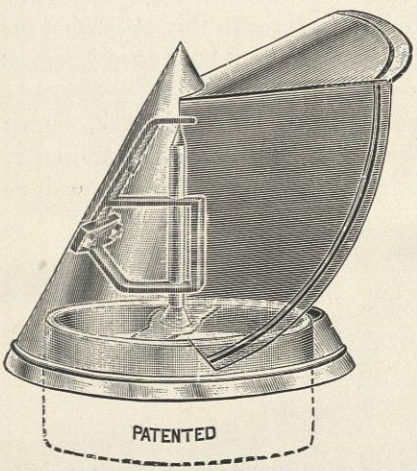
TRADE AQUAS MARK
ABOVE ALL

A HIGH grade, cheap roofing for hen-houses, barns, dwellings and other places where an inexpensive yet lasting covering is required. The rolls cover 100 square feet, come packed with nails and cement and complete directions for laying. No ready roofing is fireproof, although some may say so, but it will resist fire to a marked degree. It needs no painting and no care after it has once been laid tight. This trade mark is your protection, signifying a roof of the highest quality felt and a saturation of asphalt.

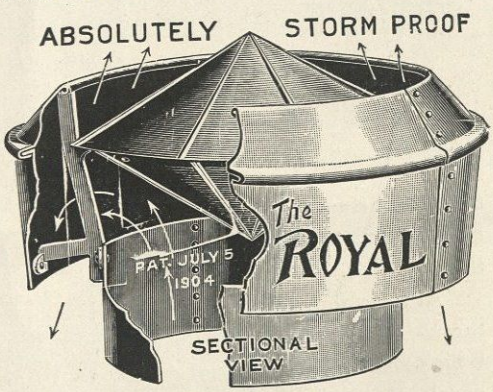
The hen-house shown is roofed with Aquas Roofing.



Ventilators



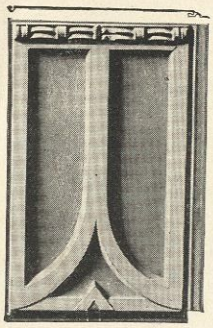
STANDARD



ROYAL SELAW

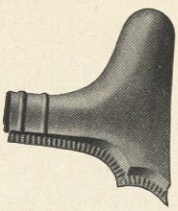
All buildings should be provided with suitable ventilators. These two are the highest in quality and service. Made of Armco Iron and Steel.

Metal Shingles

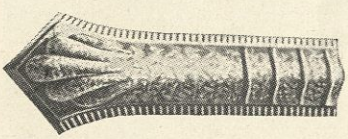


PROBABLY the neatest of all metal roofs is the metal shingle roof. Painted with a gray paint, it gives the neat and well-groomed appearance of plate at a fraction of the cost and weight. It is not subject to heat or cold, wind or rain; nor does it crack — a feature unobtainable in other shingle roofs. The numerous State and city laws now require fireproof roofs, and in the metal shingle the acme of fireproof and lightning-proof quality is reached. The shingles can be laid by any one with a hammer, nails, and pair of snips. Here are the directions. See how easy it is.

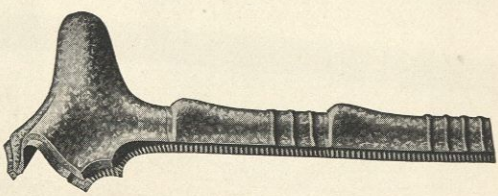
The building should be covered with sheathing boards of even thickness, preferably laid with tight joints running parallel with the eaves or diagonally. We also recommend sheathing paper laid over the boards, as its non-conducting qualities help to keep the house cool in summer and warm in winter. Do not use a *tarred* paper, as it injures the metal.



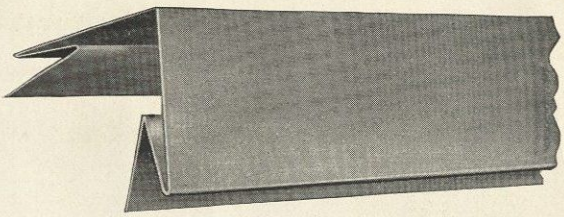
The first course should be started at the lower left-hand corner of the roof. The shingles should project over the eaves about one inch, and a chalk line should be used to insure this being perfectly straight. Let the first shingle project about an inch over the barge board (the board running at the end of the roof parallel with the rafters), then turn down this projection and nail. In cutting and fitting your good judgment is best.



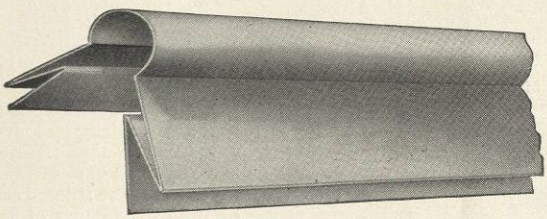
When flashing against a side wall, dormer window, chimney, skylight, or other projection, the shingle should be bent so that it extends up the side three or four inches, then counterflash to within one inch of the roof line.



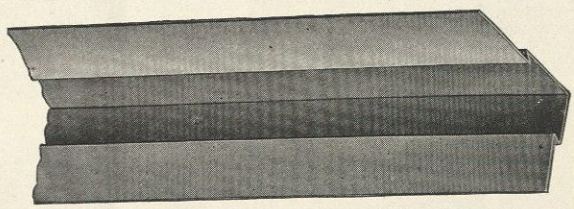
At the valleys we recommend the use of our Selaw shingle valley, which should be laid from eaves to comb of roof and nailed on the outer edge of the flange. When laying shingles toward this valley cut the shingles to the same angle as the valley and allow them to



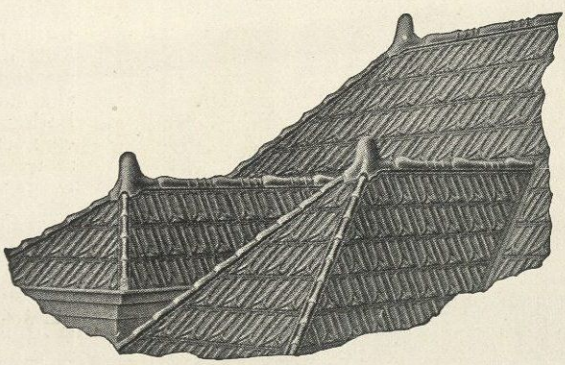
project about one-half inch over the fold. This overlap should then be turned under and locked to form a hook over the valley fold. When working away from the valley it is an excellent scheme to lock three or four shingles together. Then after placing them in their proper position with their bottoms parallel to eaves, and tacking them at the top, you should cut the shingle to fit the angle of the valley and allow one-half inch to bend over and lock on the flange of valley.



If our Selaw Ridge Finish is used, it should be nailed in place before laying the last course of shingles at top of roof, nailing being done through the special nailing flange. The top of the last course of shingles may be inserted easily under the fold of the ridge over the nailing flange, thus protecting all nails from rust and preventing moisture from getting under the shingles.

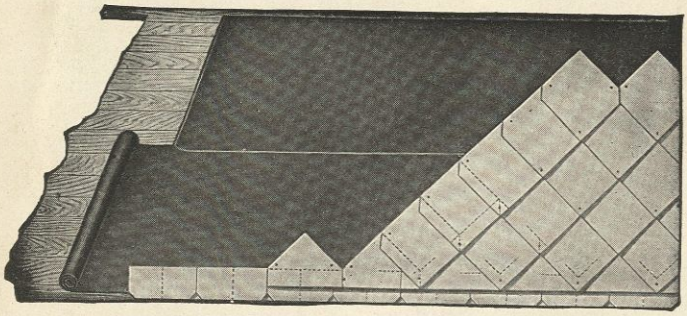


Hip shingles are applied after the roof is all laid. The roof shingles are laid up to the hip and allowed to project about one inch beyond the hip line, this projection being turned down and nailed over the hip. At the hip there is a double covering of shingles. Over this the hip shingles are nailed from the bottom upward, overlapping each other several inches to make a tight joint.

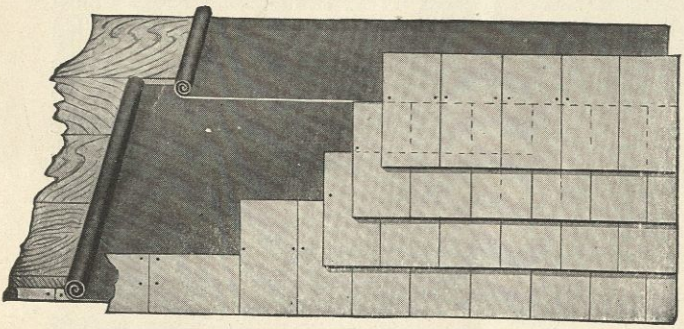


Asbestos Century Shingles

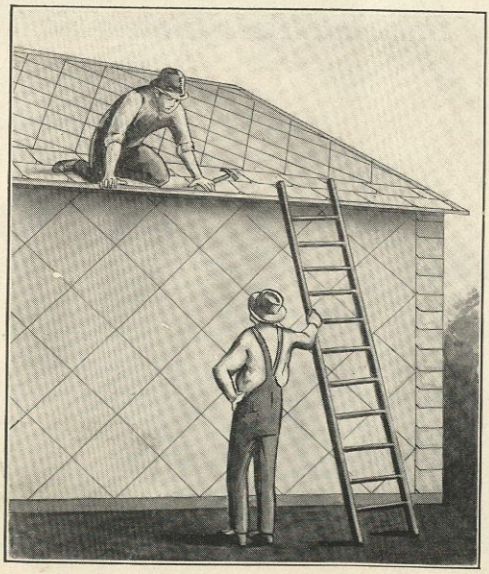
Send for our Special Leaflet



FRENCH OR RUSSIAN METHOD



AMERICAN METHOD



Century Asbestos Shingles are indestructible, fireproof, waterproof, and insulate from heat and cold. Cheaper and stronger than slate.

French or Russian Method of Roofing

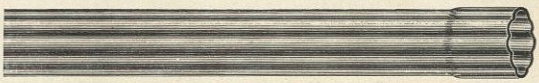
The French method of applying Asbestos Century Shingles or Roofing Slates has many advantages over any other usage. Among the advantages of this method are the reduced cost of both the amount of material and its application, the reduced weight of the completed roof, and the variety and beauty of design which may be thus secured. After very careful observation in this and several European countries, we have become so thoroughly convinced of the value of this method of application, that we without hesitancy recommend it to all who desire a handsome and serviceable roof covering at a moderate cost. This French or diagonal method of application can be used upon nearly every class of structure where there is sufficient pitch of roof for the ordinary use of wooden shingles or natural slates. By this method of application the nails used in one shingle are entirely independent of any other shingle, thus allowing for expansion or contraction, without placing an unusual strain on either the fastenings or the shingles. No matter under what atmospheric conditions they may be applied, heat or cold, wet or dry, the Asbestos Century Shingles stand to-day unapproached in the line of roof coverings by any other material.

Selaw Conductor Pipe and Fittings

Solid 10-Foot Lengths — Round

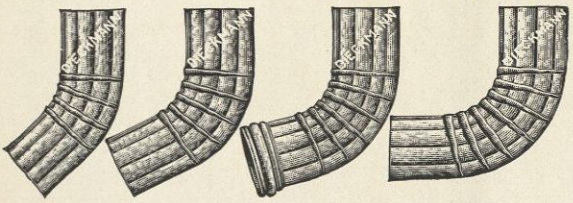
Price per foot

In.	Standard	No. 28	No. 26	No. 24
2	$0.13	$0.15	$0.19	$0.25
3	.15	.17	.21	.27
4	.20	.23	.28	.35
5	.25	.28	.34	.44
6	.30	.33	.40	.52



Armco Pipe is 28 gauge and uses 28 gauge list Standard.

Elbows and Shoes



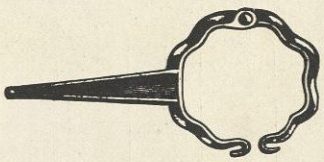
Price, each

In.	Galv. Steel		Galv. Am. Ing't Iron	
	Elbows	Shoes	Elbows	Shoes
2	$0.30	$0.40	$0.40	$0.50
3	.36	.48	.48	.60
4	.60	.75	.75	.90
5	1.25	1.50	1.45	1.65
6	1.50	1.80	1.75	2.00

Corrugated Hinged Hooks

Price per hundred, Tinned

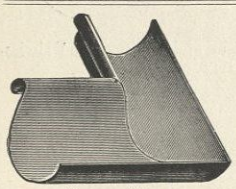
	2 In.	3 In.	4 In.	5 In.	6 In.
Wood S.S.	$6.00	$8.00	$11.00	....	....
Wood L.S.	7.00	9.00	12 00	$15.00	$20 00
Brick	7.00	9 00	13 00	16 00	21 00



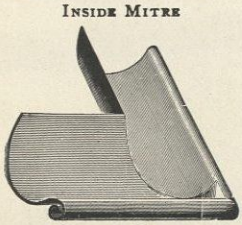
Eaves Trough — Standard

Armco Standard is 28 gauge and uses 28 gauge list.

Size, inches	Bead, inches	Single Bead		Double Bead		No. 28 Single Bead		No. 28 Double Bead		No. 26	
		Lap, Price	Slip, Price	Lap, Price	Slip, Price	Lap, Price	Slip, Price	Lap, Price	Slip, Price	Lap, Price	Slip, Price
3	½	$0.13	$0.14	$0.16	$0.17	$0.15	$0.16	$0.18	$0.19	$0.19	$0.20
3½	½	.14	.15	.17	.18	.16	.17	.19	.20	.20	.21
4	½	.16	.17	.19	.20	.18	.19	.21	.22	.22	.23
4½	½	.18	.19	.21	.22	.20	.21	.23	.24	.24	.25
5	½	.19	.20	.22	.23	.21	.22	.24	.25	.25	.26
6	⅝	23	25	.26	28	.25	.27	.28	.30	.30	.32



Inside Mitre

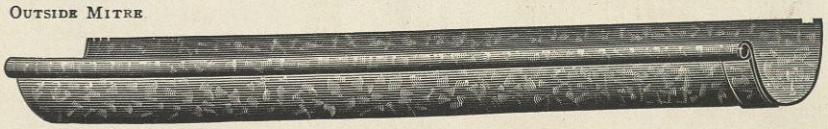


Outside Mitre

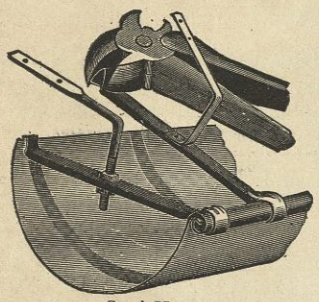
Galvanized Mitres

Size, inches	Lap, S. B., per dozen		Slip, S. B., per dozen	
	Standard	No. 26	Standard	No. 26
3	$3.00	$3.75	$4.00	$4.75
3½	3.25	4.00	4.25	5.00
4	3.50	4.25	4.50	5.25
4½	4.00	4.75	5.00	5.75
5	4.00	4.75	5.00	5.75
6	5.00	6.00	6.00	7.00

In ordering Mitres, state whether "Inside" or "Outside" are wanted; and if Slip Joint, state whether "Rights" or "Lefts" are wanted. Otherwise, half of each kind will be shipped.



Selaw Conductor Pipe and Fittings — Continued

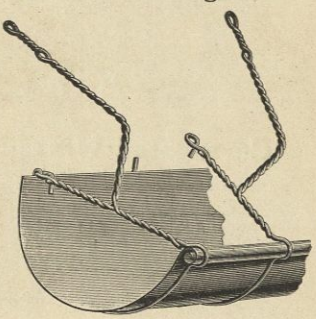


Steel Hangers

Gutter Hangers

Note the hanger with the pinchers attached. It is galvanized complete, easily adjusted, long-lived, and inexpensive.

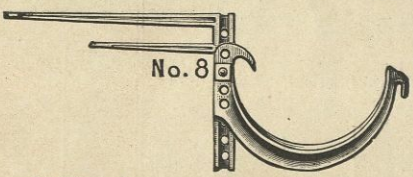
Wire Hangers



Our new strap hanger is galvanized complete, and is adjustable for all pitches of roofs. Easiest to apply. Cheapest in the long run. Saves labor, saves solder.

Size, inches	Bead, inches	Single Bead, per gr.	Double Bead, per gr.	Rods Only, Price	Bars Only, S. B., Price	Wire Single Bead	Wire Double Bead
3	½	$3.75	$4.00	$2.25	$1.50	$2.75	$3.00
3½	½	4.00	4.25	2.25	1.75	2.75	3.00
4	½	4.25	4.50	2.25	2.00	2.75	3.00
4½	½	4.35	4.60	2.25	2.10	3.00	3.25
5	½	4.50	4.75	2.25	2.25	3.00	3.25
6	⅝	5.00	5.25	2.25	2.75	3.50	3.75

Shanks and Circles

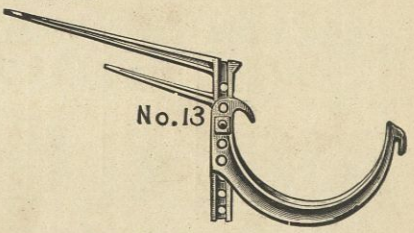


List Tinned
Price per 100

7 and 9	$2.50
8 and 13	3.75

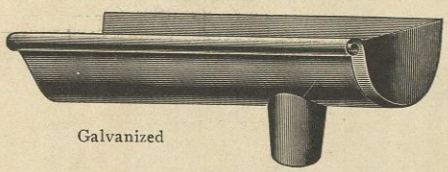
List Circles Tinned
Price per 100

3, 3½, 4	$2.50
4½, 5	3.75
6	5.00



We can furnish from stock shanks and circles. Be sure and specify the number you require.

Ends with Outlets

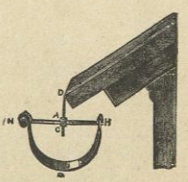


Galvanized

End Caps

Price per dozen

Size, inches	12-inch Ends with Outlets: Standard, S. B.	12-inch Ends with Outlets: No. 26, S. B.	End Caps	Drops or Outlets
2	....	....	....	$0 60
2½	....	....	....	.75
3	$2.80	$3.30	$0.95	.75
3½	2.80	3.30	.95	.80
4	3.10	3.60	1.10	.85
4½	3.45	3.95	1.20	.95
5	3.45	3.95	1.20	.95
6	4.15	4.65	1.45	1.20



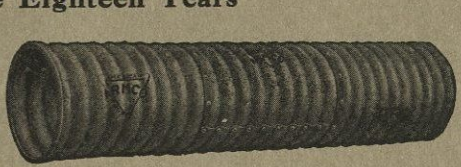
Selaw Conductor Pipe and Fittings — Continued

YOU will remember that earlier in the book we mentioned eaves troughs and conductor pipes as essential to a lightning-proof building. We illustrate here the different styles of pipe and gutter and the necessary fittings. These prices are list prices and a liberal discount is allowed, as shown on our price sheet. Any handy man can lightning-proof his building with a hammer and snips; no soldering is required. The little sketch shows the method of erecting the conductor and gutter. (See S. R. Co., page 1533.) Armco Pipe costs but little more than Selaw Steel Pipe and lasts a great deal longer. You will save money by buying it. We have a special Folder B we would like to send you free. Write us asking for it.

ARMCO AMERICAN INGOT IRON CULVERTS

Durable — In Use Eighteen Years

Light to handle. Freezing does not damage them. Shipped full length desired. Coupling bands for connecting two or more sections of any length furnished free of charge.



AMERICAN ARMCO INGOT IRON

See that the above trade-mark is stamped on every sheet. This is a guarantee that you are getting the purest and best rust-resisting iron manufactured in commercial quantities in the world.

Guaranteed Full Diameter Inside Measurement
Guaranteed to Stand Up Under Any Load

Price List

Diam., in.	Cost per Lineal Foot	Diam., in.	Cost per Lineal Foot	Diam., in.	Cost per Lineal Foot
10	$0.70	20	$1.35	42	$3.75
12	.80	24	1.60	48	4.60
14	.90	30	2.30	60	5.75
16	1.00	36	3.15	72	6.90
18	1.15				

Made in any length desired in multiples of two feet.
Prices subject to change without notice.
Weight approximately one pound per foot to each inch in diameter.

Brown-Wales Co.

Quality METAL SELAW PRODUCTS Service

BOSTON